



SOCIAL WELNESS BY SANGLI MISSION SOCIETY - A CASE STUDY

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INTRODUCTION:

In Marathi one phrase is there "muie deva -arei fuie" it means children are gifts of God. They are children - innocent, young and beautify 1 who are deprived of their rights, like abandoned. They do not get a chance to step in a school. They are left to fend for themselves on the streets. They suffer from many forms of violence. They do not have access to even primary healthcare.

Dilasa Bhavan Miraj is an orphan home run by Sangli Mission Society, Christen Missionary since 23rd, December 2008, at now there are living 60 orphans. In this orphan home there are 43 orphans whose age between 14 to 18 years. There are 23 single orphans as well as 20 double orphan. It is started with six orphans and now sixty orphans are there, the period of 10 years in that number of orphans increasing day by day. So, researcher does the work on 'Child Rights Accessible for Orphans at Dilasa Bhavan.'

The history of human rights, the rights of children is the most ratified. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) defines Child Rights as the minimum entitlements and freedoms that should be afforded to every citizen below the age of 18 regardless of race, national origin, colour, gender, language, religion, opinions, origin, wealth, birth status, disability, or other characteristics. All children deserve equality, despite their difference. They are entitled to all of these rights, no matter what race, colour, religion, language, ethnicity, gender or abilities define them.

DEFINED CHILD RIGHTS:

1. According to UNCRC- a child is any human being below the age of eighteen years.
2. Child rights are specialized human rights that apply to all human beings below the age of 18 years.

The UNCRC outlines the fundamental human rights that should be afforded to children in four broad classifications that suitably cover all civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights of every child:

Right to Survival	Right to Protection	Right to Participation	Right to Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to be born • Right to minimum standards of food, shelter and clothing • Right to live with dignity • Right to health care, to safe drinking water, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help them stay healthy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to be protected from all sorts of violence • Right to be protected from neglect • Right to be protected from physical and sexual abuse • Right to be protected from dangerous drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to freedom of opinion • Right to freedom of expression • Right to freedom of association • Right to information • Right to participate in any decision making that involves him/her • directly or indirectly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to education • Right to learn • Right to relax and play

Right to all forms of development - emotional, mental and physical

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

So many researchers have studied child rights and orphans, however less research has related to accessible child rights for orphans. According to Anuja Bansal January 2018, in the recent years, children in need of care and protection have been receiving significant attention from the government, media, civil society, community and other stakeholders. Especially with respect to parentless and abandoned children, some of the amendments made, have had a positive impact on the quality of care being received by these children.

Jonathan Todres Associate Professor of Law, Georgia State University College of Law, 2007, The global AIDS pandemic has left more than fifteen million children orphaned. These children constitute one of the most vulnerable populations, yet their situation has received relatively little scrutiny from legal scholars. This Article intends to fill that void by explicating the experience of children orphaned by AIDS, situating it in the broader context of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, and evaluating protections available under international human rights law. Analyzing human rights law as applied to children orphaned by AIDS exposes the extent to which rights are interrelated. This Article contends that the impact of the relationships among specific rights has not been adequately analyzed but is a necessary.

Essentially, since 1991 to present, several measures have been taken to improve the care and protection of children living in orphanages in Liberia, but had limited results. This is mainly because of the internal conflict, and other social ills that affected Liberian families/children for nearly two decades. Children who were separated from their parents during the war, and other children who lost their parents during the same crisis and others who were abandoned by fleeing families found themselves in sub-standard orphanages that were run by individuals and some local organizations. These individuals and organizations practices did not conform to social welfare and child protections standards. By about 2004, the Protection Task Force comprising of UNICEF, Save the Children UK, WFP, DON BOSCO, ICRC, Ministries of Justice, Education, Planning, and Gender and Development, Union of Orphanages, Action Aid Liberia, Office of the Chief Justice, Youth Aid, Liberia National Police, Mother Patem, World Vision Liberia and led by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare adopted some significant steps to improve the care and protection of children living in orphanages. **Sophie T. Parwon Consultant JUNE 2006.**

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- 1) To find out accessibility of child rights for orphans at Dilasa Bhavan.
- 2) To study awareness regarding child rights in orphans.

- 3) To give recommendations for better accessibility and awareness of child rights for orphans.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The paper focused on child rights accessible for orphans at Dilasa Bhavan for that purpose research design was used by researcher that is evaluative in nature. Primary and secondary data collection methods were used for this research. The researcher used census method for this study. The data has been collected through 43 respondents whose age between 14 to 18 years. The information collected through orphans regarding accessible child rights at Dilasa Bhavan. The structured interview schedule was used for data collection. The statistical tools like factor analysis percentages and weighted means are applied for data analysis, observation, discussion, field visits etc. methods were used for data collection.

Table No. 1: Accessible Child Rights

CHILD RIGHTS	ACCESSIBLE FOR ORPHANS	
	YES	NO
Right to health	43	0
Right to education	43	0
Right to family environment	43	0
Right to opportunities	18	25
Right to protection	43	0
Right to dignity and freedom	36	7
Right to development	41	2

With the help of above table it shows child rights accessible for orphans at Dilasa Bhavan, Right to health, Right to education, Right to family environment and Right to protection these all child rights 100% accessible for 43 orphans whose age between 14 to 18 years. The 36 orphans who are said that Right dignity and freedom is accessible for them at Dilasa Bhavan. But, 25 orphans discussed Right to opportunity is not accessible for them at there. The 41 orphans were accepting accessibility of Right to development is having at Dilasa Bhavan. It is all about the accessibility of child rights at Dilasa Bhavan.

FINDINGS:

The findings of this case study are that majority of child rights accessible to orphans who are living at Dilasa Bhavan. Another thing the respondents well aware about their child rights. But, some places is there to improve service like right to opportunity. Some, orphans are not satisfied with the services of Dilasa Bhavan regarding opportunity for growing them as a child. Most of respondents satisfied with services provided by Dilasa Bhavan regarding Right to health. Right to education. Right to family environment and Right to protection. Majority of orphans agree about right to dignity and freedom, right to development accessible to them at Dilasa.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

For better accessibility of child rights at Dilasa Bhavan few recommendations are there, that are as follows.

- 1) Create awareness among orphans regarding each and every child right.
- 2) Give them education about child rights for better accessibility.
- 3) Take some necessary actions for improvement of educational qualification.
- 4) Give opportunities to orphans for self development and improvement in communication skills.
- 5) Provide professional training to orphans for better health andhygiene.
- 6) Work on awareness, prevention, intervention and rehabilitation.

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